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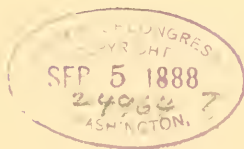
BUFFALO.



✓ *Lamberton*

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BUFFALO.

Buffalo, a city of New York state, capital of Erie county, is at the east end of Lake Erie, and at the head of Niagara River, in $42^{\circ} 53'$ N. lat., and $78^{\circ} 55'$ W. long. It is about 295 miles NW. of New York city in a direct line, but by the Erie Railroad 423 miles; the distance from Chicago is 539 miles. In population and wealth, Buffalo ranks third among the cities of New York. It has a capacious harbour, which has been dredged so that vessels of 17 feet draught can enter. There is an outer breakwater 4000 feet long, besides other breakwaters, piers, basins, and canals, constructed by the Federal, state, and municipal governments, at an expense of many millions of dollars. The harbour is guarded by Fort Porter, which stands two miles out from the heart of the city; close by is the old fort, built in 1812, and now in ruins. Two miles below, at Black Rock, long since included in the city, is the International Iron Bridge by which the Grand Trunk Railroad crosses the Niagara River. The water front of the city extends 5 miles along the lake and river, while Buffalo Creek has been rendered navigable for over a mile. The commercial importance of Buffalo dates from the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825; but since 1862 the lake commerce has yielded to the competition of the railroads. The Board of Trade was incorporated in 1857. The

chief business is the receiving, transferring, and storing of grain, which employs over thirty elevators, some of them stone structures, others iron and brick, with a total capacity of over 8,000,000 bushels. There are also large floaters and transports, some of which have a capacity of 60,000 bushels. The annual amount of grain (including flour) received by lake and railroad is from 70,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels. The live-stock trade, in which Buffalo ranks third among the cities of the Union, bids fair shortly to exceed the grain trade in importance; the iron and steel works rank next to those of Pittsburg; and the shipments of Pennsylvania coal, which finds a depôt here, have greatly increased in recent years, about 1,500,000 tons being distributed yearly. The lumber trade is also large, but has been partly diverted to Tonawanda, 10 miles below Buffalo, where more room is afforded. The industrial works comprise four blast-furnaces, large rolling-mills, machine-shops, car-shops, iron shipyards, stove foundries, tanneries, breweries, flour-mills, and manufactories of agricultural implements, besides many small establishments of all kinds. The navigation of Lake Erie usually opens about the middle of April, the extreme dates being a month earlier and a month later. Several main lines of railroad connect Buffalo with New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Canada, and there is more or less direct communication with other principal points.

Buffalo has wide streets, well paved and lighted, and generally lined with trees. It has excellent sewerage, and extensive water-works supplied from Niagara River; and its healthfulness is attested by the low death-rate of 14 per 1000. There are five public squares, and the

magnificent park consists of three sections, connected by boulevards which encircle the city. Delaware Avenue, the leading street for private residences, is about 3 miles long, and is lined with double rows of trees. Main Street, the principal trading thoroughfare, has many substantial business blocks. The city and county hall is an imposing structure of Maine granite, in the form of a double Roman cross, with a tower 245 feet high, surmounted by four statues. The other prominent buildings are the United States custom-house and post-office, the state arsenal, the county penitentiary, and a state asylum for the insane (in North Buffalo), which has accommodation for 600 patients. Of the two finest of its 100 churches, St. Joseph's Cathedral (Roman Catholic) is a gray Gothic structure; and St. Paul's (Episcopal), in brown stone, was burned in 1888. Among the others are 21 Catholic, 15 Methodist, 12 Episcopalian, 12 Presbyterian, 11 Baptist. The public schools comprise 36 district schools, a state normal, and the Central High School. The Catholics have Canisius College, conducted by Jesuits, and St. Joseph's, by the Christian Brothers, besides convents and parochial schools. Among the private schools, the most noted is the Buffalo Female Academy. There are also a medical college and several business colleges. A number of daily newspapers are published, nearly half of them in German. The Grosvenor Free (reference) Library has over 25,000 volumes; the Young Men's Association has 45,000 volumes, and its building gives accommodation also to the library and interesting collections of the Historical Society (founded in 1862), the Society of Natural History, and the Mechanics' Institute. There are also a Fine Arts Academy,

Young Men's Christian Union, and Catholic Institute. Among the charitable institutions are six hospitals, a dispensary, and orphan asylums. There are twenty-one cemeteries, the finest being Forest Lawn, with 75 acres.

Buffalo was founded in 1801 by the Holland Land Company. It was burned in 1813 by British and Indians. It was incorporated as a city in 1832, and had then a population of 15,000, which had increased in 1850 to 42,300; in 1860 to 81,130; in 1870 to 117,714; in 1880 to 155,137; and in 1885 to about 203,000.

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